

and of nonavailability of official transportation must be provided prior to paying such claims. Claims arising while the claimant is deviating from the principal route or purpose of the trip should not be paid, but claims occurring after the claimant returns to the route or purpose should be paid. Travel between quarters and place of duty, including parking, is not authorized use for government duty.

(4) Paint spray, smokestack emission, and other similar operations by the Air Force on a military installation caused by a contractor's negligence. (Process the claim under subpart F or K, if government negligence causes such losses.) If a contractor's operation caused the damage:

(i) Refer the claim first to the contractor for settlement.

(ii) Settle the claim under this subpart if the contractor does not pay it or excessively delays payment, and assert a claim against the contractor.

(d) *Damage to mobile or manufactured homes and contents in shipment.* Pay such claims if there is no evidence of structural or mechanical failure for which the manufacturer is responsible.

(e) *Borrowed property.* Pay for loss or damage to property claimants borrow for their use. Either the borrower or lender, if proper claimants, may file a claim. Do not pay for property borrowed to accommodate the lender, i.e., such as to avoid weight or baggage restrictions in travel.

(f) *Marine or aircraft incident.* Pay claims of crewmembers and passengers who are in duty or leave status at the time of the incident. Payable items include jettisoned baggage, clothing worn at the time of an incident, and reasonable amounts of money, jewelry, and other personal items.

(g) *Combat losses.* Pay for personal property losses, whether or not the United States was involved, due to:

(1) Enemy action.
(2) Action to prevent capture and confiscation.

(3) Combat activities.

(h) *Civil activity losses.* Pay for losses resulting from a claimant's acts to:

(1) Quell a civil disturbance.
(2) Assist during a public disaster.
(3) Save human life.
(4) Save government property.

(i) *Confiscated property.* Pay for losses when:

(1) A foreign government unjustly confiscates property.

(2) An unjust change or application of foreign law forces surrender or abandonment of property.

(j) *Clothing and accessories worn on the person.* Pay claims for damage to eyeglasses, hearing aids, and dentures the government did not supply, when the damage results from actions beyond the normal risks associated with daily living and working. Claimants assume the risk of normal wear and tear, and their negligence bars payment of the claim.

(k) *Money losses.* Pay claims for loss of money when the losses are due to theft from quarters, other authorized places, or from the person, if the claimant was required to be in the area and could not avoid the theft by due care. As a general rule, \$200.00 is reasonable to have in quarters, and \$100.00 is reasonable to have on the person unless:

(1) The money was in a bona fide coin collection.

(2) The claimant can justify possession of the money for a PCS move, extended TDY, vacation, extensive shopping trip, or similar circumstances. The claimant must show a good reason why the money had not been deposited in a bank or converted into travelers checks or a money order.

(3) Local commercial facilities are not available or because US personnel do not generally use such facilities.

§ 842.32 Claims not payable.

A claim is not payable if:

(a) It is not incident to the claimant's service.

(b) The loss or damage is caused in whole or in part by the negligence or wrongful act of the claimant, the claimant's spouse, agent, or employee.

(c) It is a subrogation or assigned claim.

(d) The loss is recovered or recoverable from an insurer or other source. When a loss is recovered or is recoverable:

(1) The amount payable by insurance should be deducted if an insurer denied a claim because a claimant failed to report the loss or to file a timely claim under the policy. The claim should be

paid if the settlement authority determines the claimant had good cause for not filing with the insurer, or

(2) The amount which the Air Force cannot recover from a carrier because the claimant failed to give timely notice of loss or damage should be subtracted from the settlement unless the claimant shows good cause for failure to give notice.

(e) It is intangible property including bank books, promissory notes, stock certificates, bonds, baggage checks, insurance policies, checks, money orders, travelers checks and credit cards.

(f) It is government property, including issued clothing items carried on an individual issue supply account. (Clothing not carried on an individual issue supply account which is stolen or clothing lost or damaged in transit may be considered as a payable item when claimed.)

(g) It is enemy property.

(h) It is a loss within the United States at offbase quarters the government did not provide.

(i) It is damage to real property.

(j) It is an appraisal fee, unless the settlement authority requires one to adjudicate the claim. HQ USAF/JACC must authorize payment for an appraisal fee of more than \$100.

(k) It is property acquired or shipped for persons other than the claimant or the claimant's immediate family; however, a claim for property acquired for bona fide gifts may be paid.

(l) It is an article held for sale, resale, or used primarily in a private business.

(m) It is an item acquired, possessed, shipped, or stored in violation of any U.S. Armed Force directive or regulation. This includes an automobile for which a member fails to comply with base registration or insurance regulations. A claim must not be paid if one or more of these factors exist:

(1) The loss was the type the regulation or directive intended to prevent.

(2) The violation was willful or in defiance of authority, rather than minor or technical in nature.

(3) The violation either undermined discipline or adversely affected command welfare.

(n) It is an item fraudulently claimed. Deny payment for an item

when investigation shows the claimant has intentionally falsified the value, condition, extent of damage, or repair cost of it. The claim file must show clear intent to defraud. A mere mistake is not a fraud.

(o) It is for charges for labor performed by the owner or immediate family member.

(p) It is for financial loss due to changed or cancelled orders.

(q) It is for expenses of enroute repair of a mobile or manufactured home.

(r) It is a loss of use of personal property.

(s) It is an attorney or agent fee.

(t) It is the cost of preparing a claim, other than estimate fees.

(u) It is an inconvenience expense, such as food, lodging, and transportation costs due to delay in delivery of household goods or travel to port to deliver or pick up a vehicle.

(v) It is a loss of, or damage to POV driven during PCS.

(w) It is a personal property insurance premium.

(x) It is a claim for a thesis or other similar papers, except for the cost of materials.

(y) It is damage to, or loss of a rental vehicle which TDY or PCS orders authorized. These claims may be payable through Accounting and Finance as a travel expense.

(z) It is a cost to relocate a telephone or mobile or manufactured home due to a government ordered quarters move. The member submits such claims to the commander directing the move for payment from other Operation and Maintenance (O&M) funds.

(aa) It is for damage to or loss of property stored at the owner's expense unless the claimant's duty made storage necessary.

(bb) It is for damage to clothing and accessories caused by routine wrinkles.

(cc) It is hit-and-run damage to POVs.

(dd) It is for damage to clothing and accessories caused by contact with office furniture or getting in or out of a government vehicle unless the damage was caused by an unknown defect.

§ 842.33 Reconsideration of a claim.

A claimant may request reconsideration of an initial settlement or denial